

# The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE

NEW SERIES, VOL. 16, NO. 12.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 32, NO. 22.

## THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

WM. A. PIDGIN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per

year, in advance. Two Dollars if payment is de-

ferred. M. M. Pettigill & Co., 10 State St., Bos-

ton and 122 Nassau St., New York; and S. R.

Niles, Court St., Boston, are authorized agents.

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly

executed.

C. E. EVANS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Dr. E. will also pay particular attention to dis-

eases of the Eye, and to Operative Surgery in all

its forms.

OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE.

GEO. COLLINS, M. D.

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

BETHEL HILL.

OFFICE HOURS—8 to 9 A.M.; 5 to 6 P.M.

D. LOWELL LAMSON, M.D.,

EXAMINING SURGEON

FOR EXAMINERS,

Under the Act of July 14, 1862.

OFFICE—Main, near cor. of Portland Street,

FRYEBURG, ME.

BOLSTER & RICHARDSON,

Counsellors & Attorneys at Law.

also

Agents for procuring Back Pay, Boun-

ties & Pensions, on reasonable terms.

DIXFIELD.

OLDFORD COUNTY, ME.

WM. W. BOLSTER.

E. B. RICHARDSON.

WM. WIRT VIRGIN

Counsellor & Attorney at Law

NORWAY, ME.

Soldiers' Back Pay, Bounty & Pensions,

And Widow's Pensions, obtained at reasonable

rates.

O. W. BLANCHARD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

RUMFORD POINT, ME.

Agent for procuring pensions, Attorneys of Pay,

and Bounty.

HORATIO AUSTIN,

SHERIFF OF OXFORD COUNTY,

PARIS, ME.

All communications and precepts addressed to

me will receive prompt attention.

WINTHROP STEVENS,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Business entrusted to him will receive early

attention.

JOHN JACKSON,

Coroner, and Deputy Sheriff

FOR OXFORD & FRANKLIN CO'S.

Dixfield, Maine.

All business will receive prompt attention.

D. H. YOUNG,

PAINTER.

And agent for

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

NORWAY, ME.

DR. A. THOMPSON,

DENTIST,

No. 2, Real's Block,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcan-

ized Rubber.

Pensions, Back Pay and Bounties.

Obtained for the heirs of deceased Soldiers.

Also, Invalid Pensions,

For disabled Soldiers.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE,

Effectuated in the best Stock or mutual Companies.

All business entrusted to the undersigned

promptly attended to.

Office over Denison's Store.

HENRY UFTON.

NORWAY, July 23d, 1864.

Reference—Hart's School, Paris, Me.; A. L. Es-

land Esq., Paris; Wm. Wirt Virgin, Esq., No-

way.

S. RICHARDS, Jr.

Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Silver & Plated Ware,

SPECTACLES AND FANCY GOODS

Opposite Methodist Church

SOUTH PARIS.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired and

Warranted.

CLOCKS & WATCHES

Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.

CAREFULLY REPAIRED, BY

PARIS HILL, Oct. 16.

W. A. PIDGIN & CO.

Book, Card and Fancy Job Printers

PARIS, MAINE.

## MISCELLANY.

### CONQUERED.

Just as the green grass was springing from the bare, brown sods of early April, I came to dwell in this tiny cottage. I had just waked to the fact that I was an old maid. Yes, I was thirty and alone. Death had laid low my parents, and, with the one who was more companion than servant, who had labored for me ever since my remembrance, and who not leave me now, I had sought a home in the country. I had not the money to visit place after place, and, on the representation of another, bought this cottage.

Imagine us—Martha Glines and I, Rachel Prescott—landed in a wilderness of farmland, packed and unpacked, which can only be imagined by those who have moved. It was a delicious day—the sky filled with floating, creamy clouds—and while my hands labored busily, I began to experience a healthy reaction from the gloomy feelings which, for a month previous, had ruled my spirit. Indeed, I was almost gay.

"Oh, dear,—there,"—groaned Martha, who was putting up the curtains at the end windows.

"What is the matter?" I asked. "Have you pined your fingers, or are the curtain fixtures too short?" for either of these affairs might have occasioned as dismal a groan from my facetious.

"No," said she; "get up here and look for yourself." It was the first time that I had thought of looking over the high fence, which bordered my yard and garden on that side. When first I sprang up by the side of Martha, I saw nothing very frightful.

A long, low, red building, with a great many windows for its size, stood back in a well shaded yard. There had evidently never been any attempt to ornament the well trodden ground in front. But Martha, with a look which seemed to ask if she had not cause for despair, was pointing to one of the rear windows, over which the thick, wooden shutter happened not to be closed.

I followed with my eye the direction of her bony finger, but not quite comprehending the extent of her meaning, was forced to ask,—

"What do you see that is so terrible?"

"Why, do you not see that that is a school house?" answered she, and then went on to prophesy how there would never be peace or quiet on the premises; and how all our garden-work would be worse than thrown away; for everything would be destroyed. But somehow we did not omit laboring in the garden, even though all our labors were sure to be fruitless.

School was to open the last Monday in May. The Saturday before I had received by express a box of dahlias bulbs—each variety marked with a name painted on a shingle, and attached by a cord to the brownish gray bulb. I had no place to set them but a small strip of unappropriated soil close by the fence bordering the school yard; so there I placed them, though solemnly warned by Martha that I had better throw them into the fire. A gift that came Saturday evening pleased Martha better than the dahlias. It was a noble watch dog. I had made the acquaintance of the fine animal when boarding awhile with his mistress the year before. Now she was a widow and forced to make a home for herself and child where Leon was not wanted.

"Very thankfully did I accept the trust of the dog, who remembered me perfectly. I had little idea of using the dog to frighten away the scholars. He was simply my companion in the rambles which I could take in my intervals of relaxation from books, work and pen, and my protector at night. Not so, however, with Martha. The good creature had a kind heart, but somehow a very busy matter of fact life through many years had driven out of her heart all its childish memories.

With something of dread I awaited the coming Monday morning. But the day—say, more, the week—passed with no great interruption,—and I began to like to listen to the sounds from the schoolyard, as well as to notice the pupils from my chamber window. Especially did I observe four boys about 14 years of age, who seemed to be inseparable companions. I could not but enjoy watching their athletic sports, and yet I feared to intrude upon them, lest I should excite the ridicule of which I feared them capable in their untamed mirthfulness. One day a large party—among them the four I have mentioned—were playing ball, when the ball bounced over the fence and lay close by my dahlias.

"Into the old maid's garden, as sure as I live!" cried Frank Hartley. I was just a little indignant, and springing to my feet, stood awaiting further developments. A little boy began to climb over, but jumped to the ground affrighted as Leon tore down the walk.

"Pooh, I ain't afraid of the 'old maid,' or her dog, either," said Frank Hartley; and clinching his bat stick he was about to leap over the fence. It was time to be in

haste. I almost flew down stairs and called, Leon!—

"Leon, here, Leon!" just in time to call the dog back from the contest, which I feared to see. The boy paused a little, then dropped the bat stick, and, looking just a little irresolute, stepped down to get the ball. He did not see it immediately, for it had rolled farther than he expected. Willard Curtis, Charlie Harmon and Harry True, his usual companions, and others, had climbed up also to look. But I was a little bolder than before, and inclined to get acquainted just then. So I picked up the ball, and smiling as pleasantly as I could advanced toward Frank, saying—

"Here it is!"

"Thank you," responded he, with a blush—and I went on to say—

"I do not think that Leon would bite any one. At any rate, I shall teach him not to. But I should be sorry to have him hurt, as he is not mine. His mistress is now a widow, and has to live in a family where they will not have a dog. So I keep him; for I promised her little boy that Leon should never be killed."

"Oh, I didn't really mean to kill him," said Frank, retreating toward the fence. Just before regaining the schoolyard, he turned and added, very politely,—

"I don't suppose we ought to get over into your garden so, for of course we hurt things. Mr. and Mrs. Moore used to scold and throw water on us all the time, and so we didn't care much what we did."

All of the boys were watching; but I began to see how to get along. In pursuance of my plan I replied.

"Of course when you are playing you will often need to get over the fence, and, except some dahlia bulbs which I set out night before last, there is nothing that you can injure to the right of this path;" and I pointed out the shingles which marked the place where the dahlias were to be, that they might avoid them if they chose. The next day I got a chain for Leon and fastened him in the yard, where he soon became accustomed to the scholars and their play.

Finding it a pleasant amusement to watch the sports of my juvenile friends, I used to work in my garden while they played. It was not long before I had frequent offers of aid from the older boys in the heavier part of my labor. I thanked them heartily, and took care not to overtask them or to find fault if, in their playful zeal, they sometimes hindered more than helped. In the rear garden my strawberries grew large and fine, and one Saturday, to surprise the boys, I had a gate put between the schoolyard and my garden. The next day, at recess, I opened the entrance and called them in. How very carefully they came! Scarcely a weed, much less a plant, was trampled.

"Now," said I, "people have told me that I should not get any of my strawberries for the scholars would steal them all. I do not believe that; for, in the first place, I think most of you are too honest, and secondly, I shall give you this bed to gather for yourselves in your play-hours. The girls are to take the lower half—below the post. How do you like that? I do not think you will injure any other part of the garden, and I am going to trust you."

Such a tempered thanks and protestations as I received! I saw at once that my four favorites would resolve themselves into a police, to keep the rest within bounds. Nor were the girls less pleased. Perhaps it will interest you to know that no other part of the premises was disturbed though the same privilege was given about cherries,—two of the largest trees being allotted to the school for their use. Nor was this my only reward. In gathering my fruit, I had an abundance of aid, all freely given, and, meanwhile, I had learned to love my young friends so well, that I was quite sad at the close of the school.

My neighbors tried to make me fear the fall school, and the time of ripe apples and pears; but the boys were more than willing to help us gather the bushels of fruit, for which I expected to be compelled to hire a man.

In truth, I saved by my liberality, besides winning affection rather than hatred. As for Martha, she held out a long time, and shook her head mournfully when she could think of no evil to predict; but at last owned herself mistaken. It was on this wise: She had repeatedly told me that when I got through, I should wish that I had hired a man to gather all my fruit instead of trusting it to a parcel of boys. I tried in vain to make her tell me why. The boys had not stolen from her trees reserved for me, and the value of the fruit given to them was far less than a man's wages. Still she said nothing to indicate that she saw her error. The day that I was having my last winter apples stored, Frank Willard, Charlie and Harry worked like heroes all day long. I tried to urge them to rest, but their interest in the matter was quite equal to my own. At last it was over. Taking out my purse, I tried to get them to accept something for their services. You should have seen them! They were fairly angry with me.

I had to beg their pardon; and I then gave them an invitation to spend at least one evening each week with me, and try at such times to get their share of the fruit. While we stood there laughing and talking, Martha stalked out of the parlor where she had been sweeping. Evidently she had heard our conversation. Words would fail to convey the manner in which she ejaculated,—

"Wal, I'm beat,—fairly beat! I told Miss Rachel that she'd repent livin' by the school-house, and I thought I knew that the scholars would spile the garden and steal all the apples and pears; and instead of that, she's saved money on it, and had oceans of fun workin' with ye. I'll give in I'm beat!"

Involuntarily I clapped my hands, whereupon Leon barked, and the boys joined in a "three times three," during which confusion Martha slipped out of the way and hung up her broom. And I am happy to say that then and there she lost her stiff silliness and suspicion.

What merry times we all had after that! The boys and girls, too, made parties to surprise us; and we played, laughed and sung so cheerily, that they all voted the residence of the "two old maids" the liveliest place in town to visit. Time passed on all too swiftly, and the boys (my four) ceased to be summer scholars; but they did not forget us, and often gaily claimed their share of the "scholar's picking." Alas, they are not even winter scholars any more! They are in a new school. But the fruit is theirs. Dear boys, they are to have the whole now,—if they live.

Last summer they were all four about eighteen. An old regiment from our county called for recruits, and they went. I can only measure the love I feel for them by the darkness born of their absence. I heed not the brightness of the summer only as it speeds the growth of the fruit, which is sacred to "my boys." You would smile to see Martha. She has not been known since they went away to sit down without an immense wedge knitting work. More than "our boys" are supplied from her ample store. She has also taken charge of the strawberries,—for they all belong to the boys now,—and they shall not while at the "seat of war," forget the "old maids," if we can help it. So we work on,—Martha, and I,—and many a sick soldier has blessed our names, not knowing how we love all the boys because of "ours."

And now you will have my story. Can you dear reader, tell me who was conquered? Was it we or the boys? or might each claim a victory? Only this we know; our prejudices and our selfishness were long since subdued; and because we have learned sympathy with the young, our hearts are alive now, so that we may unblushingly join the loud acclaim, when ere long our country shall conquer.

### Guide Book to the Oil Regions.

The American News Company has published a guide book to the oil regions in the form of a pamphlet of 95 pages, written by J. H. A. Bone. The author displays a thorough familiarity with all the oil districts, and has produced a work invaluable to all who intend to visit them, and interesting to many others. The following extracts will give a good idea of the contents:

The existence of oil in the valley of Oil Creek, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, was known for very many years. The Indians, from time immemorial, resorted to the valley at stated seasons to gather the oil for medicinal purposes; and the work of procuring it was prefaced and concluded with dances and other ceremonies. The oil bubbled up in mud stream in many places, and was obtained by throwing a blanket on the water, and, after it became saturated, squeezing the oil into the vessels prepared to receive it. The early settlers also used it as a medicine in cases of rheumatism, and it was frequently sold in drug-gists' shops for the same purpose, under the name of "Seneca Oil." An article in the "Massachusetts Magazine" for July 1791, describes the oil springs in what was even then known as Oil Creek, and says that the American troops, in their marching that way, halted at the spring, collected the oil, and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief, and freed them immediately from the rheumatic complaints with which many of them were affected. The troops also drank freely of the waters, which operated as a gentle purge.

About twelve years ago some attention was directed in different parts of the world to the subject of petroleum, or rock oil, and search was made for it in various directions. Among other places Oil Creek became the object of attention, and a company was formed to procure oil from the oil spring, the existence of which had become known to a large number of persons. Nothing was done, however, until in 1856, Col. Drake, of New Haven, Connecticut, visited the valley, and set about sinking a well on Watson's Flats, about a mile and a half below Titusville. The first well was unsuccessful, and another was sunk. This

was a success. The drill struck an oil cavity at a depth of seventy-one feet, and on the tools being withdrawn, the oil rose to within five inches of the surface. It was pumped off, and yielded at first four hundred, and afterwards a thousand gallons oil per day.

As may be imagined, the excitement in the valley was very great. Every one that held land in the vicinity of the Drake well made preparations for sinking wells on his own account, or leased to others a right to sink wells, reserving to himself a royalty of from one-eighth to one quarter the oil. Derricks were hastily put up, and "spring poles" fixed, all of the early wells being sunk by hand. Some of the wells were successful, but by far the larger portion obtained no oil at all, or in such small quantities as to be unremunerative. The demand was small, the use to which the oil was put being as yet very limited. Still, several of the adventurers were making fair wages, when the discovery of flowing wells revolutionized matters. Pumping oil at the rate of five to twenty barrels a day was a discouraging process when, at another well, the oil was running spontaneously as many hundreds as the others were pumping single barrels. The glut of the market, caused by the flowing well, and the consequent depression in prices, rendered the continuance in operation of the pumping wells a losing speculation, and nearly all of them were abandoned. The lessees fled in despair, in many instances leaving their machinery behind them, and not stopping to surrender their leases. Some of the abandoned wells have since been successfully worked, and more would be, but from the impossibility of getting at the holders of the old leases, and the fear to commence operations lest, at an unreasonable moment, the lessees should return.

The first flowing well ever struck was on the McKinninny or Funk farm. Funk was a poor man when the well was sunk. It was struck June, 1862, and commenced flowing, to the astonishment of all the oil borers in the neighborhood, at the rate of two hundred and fifty barrels a day. Such a prodigious supply of grease upset all calculations, but it was confidently predicted that the supply would soon cease. It was an "Oil Creek humbug," and those who had no direct interest in the well looked day after day to see the stream stop. But, like the old woman who sat down by the river side to let the water run itself out that she might cross dryshod, they waited in vain. The oil continued flowing with but little variation for fifteen months, and then stopped, but not before Funk became a very rich man.

But, long before the Funk had given out, the wonder in regard to it was overshadowed by a new sensation. Down on the Tarr Farm the Phillips Well burst forth with a stream of two thousand barrels daily. Not to be outdone by the territory down the Creek, the McKinninny tract "saw" the Tarr Farm, and "went in a thousand better."

The Empire Well, close to the Funk suddenly burst forth with its three thousand barrels daily, a figure subsequent flowing wells vainly endeavored to equal.

The words creek, meaning a small river, dipper, meaning a ladle, pull and pitcher, are all Americanisms. In England they say "a bucket of water," not "a pail of water;" instead of "a pitcher of water," they make use of "a jug of water," or "decanter of water." Throughout Europe, except among the lowest classes, water is brought on the table in decanters. They are regarded as not so liable to admit dust as "jugs or pitchers," and as possessing the advantages of enabling a person to see whether the water in them is clean. Though not altogether apropos, let us here state that an Englishman never says "what time is it?" but always employs the query "What o'clock is it?"

NOT AT HOME. A worthy Hibernian, who was frequently under the delusion that men and women meant what they said, was tempted by a very cordial invitation from a lady of distinction to call at her house. The servant opened the door so quick that her voice was heard by Dr. M. saying: "Tell him I am not at home." His brisk wit came, to his rescue, for he immediately said in a loud voice to the doctor: "Tell your mistress I have not called upon her this evening as she wished." The lady ran out and took the doctor by both hands, laughing heartily at his ignorance of the greatest institution of respectable life—lying.

ANECDOTE OF MR. BEECHER. The Rev. Mr. C., of Brooklyn, is a portly man, of strict orthodox notions. He was not averse to giving the pastor of Plymouth Church a gentle poke in the ribs, perhaps, and said to him lately: "Mr. Beecher it would give me much gratification to hear you preach a sermon, but you would make me laugh in the house of God." The poke was returned with interest. "O well," said Mr. Beecher, "if you stay away, it leaves room for two to fill your space."

ONE OF HIS FIRST CALLS THERE WAS ON BALL & BLACK.

"Have you any diamond rings?"

"Yes," said the clerk, and showed him one of two hundred dollars' value.

"Pretty," said Petroleum; "haven't you any finer?"

"Yes—here's one, at five hundred dollars."

"That's better—that shines; but is this the highest priced one you have?"

The clerk looked amazed and suspicious, but brought another at two thousand dollars.

"Oh!" said Petroleum, "that's brilliant—that suits better. I like that. But ain't there nothing more stylish yet?"

The clerk, dumbfounded, displayed the six thousand diamond ring, the most valuable in the store; and his customer, exhibiting great wonder and joy in surveying it asked:

"Now, hadn't you nothing higher, better?"

"No," said the clerk; "that's the best in the country;" never dreaming the fellow could buy it.

Well, said Petroleum, "I'll take that," and forked over the six thousand dollars. [Atlantic Monthly.]

SINGULAR DEPOSIT OF CRYSTALS. The editor of the Monongahela Republican has been shown a singular and beautiful crystalline formation in a common water pitcher. He says: "After the rain storm on Friday evening, the lady who used the pitcher on her toilet stand had it filled as usual from the cistern. The water held in solution some coal soot, but no more than usual, after a rain, in our coal burning districts, and the pitcher full was set aside until morning light showed the coal crystals precipitated upon the sides and bottom of the pitcher, forming flowers, trees, and bushes, with every delicate leaf, petal, and branch, pencilled in the most charming manner. We have seen many experiments in crystallization, and have been delighted with them, but this specimen formed into beautiful, most beautiful flowers, surpassing the finest engraving, has been by all who have seen it in terms of surprise and delight.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA. Some time since we published at the request of a friend, a recipe to cure neuralgia. Half a drachm of sal ammonia, in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken a teaspoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times, at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. Half a dozen different persons have once tried the recipe, and in every case an immediate cure was effected. In one, the sufferer, a lady, had been affected for more than a week, and her physician was unable to alleviate her sufferings, when a solution of sal ammonia in camphor water relieved her in a few minutes. [Alta Californian.]

"Doctor, I want you to prescribe for me." The doctor feels her pulse. "There is nothing the matter, madam; you only need rest." "Now, doctor, just look at my tongue! just look at it! look at it! now say what does that need?" "I think that needs rest, too." Exit madam in a state of great excitement.

Mr. Jones went home too mellow, and retiring turned his face away from his wife lest his breath should betray him when she remarked, "you need not turn over, Jones, for you are drunk clear through."

A hater of the "weed" thus sums up its qualities, which may not be considered virtues in this era:

"Tobacco is an Indian weed,  
'Twas the devil sowed the seed;  
It wastes your pockets, spoils your clothes,  
And makes a chimney of your nose."

Mr. Deering of Scarborough, Friday exhibited for sale in this city a pair of oxen giving 8 feet and whose united weight amounted to 4700 pounds. The price was \$415. [Portland Courier.]

The Patron St. of Pennies—St. Nickel-us.

PETROLEUM MILLIONAIRE. A somewhat rustic heir of one of the fortunates of the oil region, whose income is several thousand a day, concluded to see the wonders of the east. So, putting a few necessities into a common travelling bag he set out for Philadelphia. Stopping at the Girard and asking for a good room, the landlord said:

"You can have a room; but we shall be obliged to demand pay in advance."

"Well sir, I think I can not only pay for my room," replied Petroleum, "but buy out your entire hotel. What's your price?" so saying, he posted off elsewhere.

After driving and luxuriating to his heart's content in Philadelphia, and making a present of a fine span of horses to a livery man who had treated him well, he proceeded to New York.

One of his first calls there was on Ball & Black.

"Have you any diamond rings?"

"Yes," said the clerk, and showed him one of two hundred dollars' value.

"Pretty," said Petroleum; "haven't you any finer?"

"Yes—here's one, at five hundred dollars."



## Victory!

If ever the loyal men of this country had cause to throw up their hats and shout, that time is now. The long agony of a four years terrible domestic war is over, the prayers of millions to Almighty God for final victory has been heard, the glorious hour is come, and we are now sure of a country—a government built upon the eternal basis of truth and freedom.

Thanksgiving and songs of praise have been going up from millions and tens of millions. "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men." Secretary Stanton in his letter of thanks to Gen. Grant commenced by saying, "Thanks to Almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command." It is well and fitting, that our Rulers should recognize the hand of the God of our fathers, which has given us the victory. We now look upon the rebellion as substantially ended. The confederate government was but a military despotism, held together for the time being, by a tyranny unsurpassed in the history of governments. That power has been destroyed and with it has "gone up" all that remained of the Jeff Davis confederacy. There is abundant reason that the people should rejoice and shout from the top of the mountains.

But in our rejoicing let us not forget our gallant and brave soldiers, that are sick and wounded in our Hospitals. Send them relief at once. Don't delay a single day. We owe it to humanity, and to those heroic braves, to do all in our power to relieve their sufferings and cheer them in their lonely hours. Let the people in every neighborhood and village, make up a box of such things as are most needed, and forward it at once. And again we say, let us rejoice together, let a grand anthem of praise go up to Heaven, to the Almighty God who has given us the victory.

## Celebration in Paris.

The loyal citizens of this village united in the celebration of the great victories, Tuesday evening. But a short time was allowed to make the necessary preparations, so that the meeting which was planned was not held. Hon. W. P. Frye, who was invited to speak, telegraphed in the afternoon that he could not be present.

The most of the people entered into the spirit of the occasion and carried it through with great enthusiasm. South of Mr. Hubbard's, on Main St., all but three houses were brilliantly lighted; on Lincoln St., all but one were illuminated; and that exception from not understanding the arrangements until too late. North of the Baptist church the contrasting darkness formed an appropriate and inexpensive symbol of mourning, for those who had no heart to celebrate the success of the National cause, which was relieved by the fine effect of the lights displayed at the residence of Col. Kimball.

On the Common a National salute was fired with such powder as J. C. Marble, Esq. furnishes government to carry conformation into the hearts of rebel hosts at home. It did good service here. A bonfire was kindled near by which, by reflection, gave the effect of illumination to some coppery panes of glass. Here the people gathered, and gave hearty cheers answering to the echoes of the gun. After the firing was concluded a procession was formed, and rousing cheers were given before each house that was lighted up, and were heartily repeated under the old flag.

Front of the Court House was displayed the battle flag of the 12th Maine regiment, bearing the names of the battles in which that gallant command bore a conspicuous part. Four color Sergeants have fallen while grasping its staff, and the bullet holes which perforate every stripe bore ample testimony to the wickedness of the rebellion, whose death-blow was celebrated.

## Demonstration at Norway.

The citizens of Norway had another demonstration, Monday evening. The people were nearly united in the matter, and vied with each other in illuminating every window in the place. Main street, for near a mile was a blaze of light, and many of the houses on the cross streets were brilliantly lighted. A salute was fired, by a detachment of the State Guard. A procession, with music, headed by young ladies bearing torches, was formed, and marched through the principal streets. It was a joyous occasion, and was entered into by all the citizens with a will.

## So. Paris Rejoicing.

The people of So. Paris had a double celebration of the victories. On Monday evening a salute was fired and the bell rung. Failing to obtain their fireworks till Tuesday, a general illumination and display was made on that evening. There was great rejoicing among the people.

## Union Rejoicing at Bethel.

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT: On the morning of the 10th, when the Telegraph announced that Lee and the whole of the army of the rebel Confederacy under that General had surrendered to Gen. Grant, the bells were rung for an hour, and flags displayed from the Common, Col. Edwards's, Chandler House, and others, and a general rejoicing was kept up by men, women and boys for the day. In the evening there was a large audience assembled at Parson Hall. The meeting was called to order by O. H.

Mason, Esq., and addresses were made by J. S. Young, Rev. Messrs. D. Garland, J. B. Lapham, J. B. Wheelwright, M. Wight and Abner Davis, Esq., and others joining in the universal demonstrations rejoicing over our victories. Fifty rounds from the old cannon announced the joy with which the people hailed the good news that Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy had gone to the wind.

The meeting was closed by thanks to Almighty God for the glorious news, with the singing of Old Hundred, and three cheer for the army, and for the Union!

The citizens of Sumner show their patriotism. The church bell on the Hill was rung bonfires built; and in default of a cannon, a salute was fired from a big hole drilled in a ledge.

A DASTARDLY TRANSACTION. On the inward and outward bound trains on the railroads from this city, yesterday, the locomotives were gaily dressed with American flags. Mr. Eames, mail agent on the route from this city to Island Pond lashed a flag to the platform of the mail car. Just before the train started from the depot, Mr. Latham, train despatcher of the Portland District on the Grand Trunk Railway, cut the lashing and threw the flag into the Postoffice car, a deed to be execrated by all true Americans.

Some three or four years ago this same Mr. Latham, while conductor of one of the trains, tore down an American flag that had been hoisted on one of the baggage cars. For this transaction he was suspended for six months, and only regained his position by the interposition of Union men. Unless some good explanation can be given for his action of yesterday, the people of this city will demand that some loyal man be placed in charge of the depot here.—[Press, 11th.

How THEY FIXED HIM. The Press of Wednesday, after detailing the steps taken by two business men, in regard to the insult to the flag, says:

But the feeling had spread widely that our flag had been insulted, and that reparation must be made by the person who was guilty of it. Accordingly yesterday noon, a squad of about thirty of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and Home Guards went to the depot, called Mr. Latham out, took a large flag and fastened it to the blade of an ear and required him to wave it several times over his head. They then gave three cheers for the old flag and departed.

Soon after the trains had departed, another squad of about a dozen soldiers made their appearance at his house, accompanied by a large crowd of men and boys. Mr. Latham was called out again, and a small flag was fastened to a staff and placed in his hands. He was placed between two soldiers, and compelled to march through the streets bearing the flag. The procession stopped at City Hall where Mr. L. addressed the crowd and stated that in what he did on Monday, he was only obeying a rule of the company, that no flags should be carried on any train. The procession also halted at several other points, and compelled Mr. L. to wave the flag. At the junction of Exchange and Middle streets it halted and furnished Mr. L. with a soldiers coat and cap which he put on. Finally they marched to his residence, obliged him to nail the flag to his house and then left him. No violence whatever was offered him, and it was only intended that he should publicly apologize in this manner for the indignity which had been offered the flag on Monday. Everything was conducted with good humor.

BUSINESS CHANGE. We learn that Messrs. Watson & Howard of Lewiston, have purchased the interest of Mr. James E. Gill, in the Furniture Factory at Snow's Falls. The new owners continue the business under the firm name of Watson, Howard & Proctor. The latter gentleman will have charge of the business at the Falls; besides attending to the retail trade, which is now wholly in his hands. The new partners are large dealers in furniture at Lewiston. Mr. Proctor came to the factory with nothing; and as a reward for his perseverance now succeeds to a half interest in the whole establishment, which is doing a large business, and has all its work contracted for, notwithstanding the downfall in prices daily witnessed.

FARMING TOOLS. It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. E. H. Brown has returned from the wars, and has resumed the manufacture of agricultural implements, at Sleep Falls. His manufactures in years past have had a good reputation, which we have no doubt will be maintained.

During the march from Kinston, on the 24th ult., one lady on the route remarked to some of our officers that if the rebels continued to fall back much longer it would soon become necessary for them to rent land to fight on.

A letter to the Press says the Seventh Maine Battery was engaged all day Sunday, but none of the men were hurt. The most desperate fighting took place front of their line.

The Potomac army at last accounts was at Jetersville.

The people of Porter celebrated the victories by a flag raising, speeches, &c.

The Governor has appointed the following in Gentleman Trustees of the Reform School: Noah Woods, Bangor; Nathan Dane, Alfred; James Drummond, Bethel; Aaron P. Emerson, Orono; James T. McCobb, Portland.

## Reconstruction.

As this wicked rebellion draws to a close the question of reconstruction becomes more and more important. "How, and upon what conditions shall the rebellious states be allowed to come back into the union? The ground assumed by some, that these states never have been out of the union, is to us an absurdity. In the first place, they assumed what no loyal man ever conceded, that they had a constitutional right to secede and by conventional action take themselves out of the union. Although we deny this right, yet we admit the fact, that so far as they could, by revolutionary action, they did withdraw from the union and set up state governments acknowledging allegiance to another general government. The rebel states not only done this, but they declared war against the old government and declared for independence. After the whole machinery of state governments has been thus placed in motion against the general government, they were de facto out of the union.

In the early stages of the war the general government undertook to treat these rebellious municipalities as states. It refused to exchange prisoners, and undertook to enforce the fugitive slave law, by sending back absconding slaves. This last act could only be done upon this hypothesis, that those states were in the union, for the reason that the rendition clause in the constitution is simply a contract between states. The general government however soon had to abandon this untenable ground. To Gen. Butler belongs the honor of first taking the true ground that slaves were "contraband of war," that by taking up arms against the federal government their masters had forfeited their rights under the constitution. Although the President was slow to take this advance ground, yet he did come to it, but not until after Congress had passed a law against army officers sending back fugitive slaves. Just so, the other point in the case had to be abandoned. The government acknowledged the rebels as belligerents, by respecting their flags of truce and exchanging prisoners of war. Having done this the general government and the rebel states were hostile belligerents carrying on a war, just as it would against a foreign power. This being their status how can it be said that any of the rebel states are in the union so long as armed hostilities exist between them and the government? But if the people of a state in rebellion are conquered by the arms of the government, what is their political condition then? When this is done, the general government find the territory, the land, but no government acknowledging allegiance to the federal government; it follows then, that these states are so many conquered territories and are to be treated as such. The act of surrendering to the superior force and power of the general government does not of itself re-invest them with the rights they forfeited by taking up arms against it. Every one of the rebel states, when they submit to federal authority, come back to us precisely as so many conquered provinces; and the general government has the right to treat them as such and re-admit them into the old union, upon such terms and conditions as they see fit to prescribe, subject only to the constitution. In receiving them back several important questions present themselves.

1st. As to time, when will we take them back? Our own judgment is, that they should never have state rights conferred upon them until a majority of the people are truly loyal to the general government. Let them remain in a territorial condition entirely under the control of the general government until the poison of secession and treason is fairly purged out of them. Let them be subject to the laws of Congress and the restoration it imposes upon their civil rights, until they honestly abandon their old internal heresies and become sincerely loyal.

2d. Every returning state should be compelled to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the union. Until they can do this in good faith, let them stand without. To permit any state hereafter to hold slaves would be an insult to God and humanity, and an outrage upon the American people. This terrible war has cost us too much blood and treasure to ever allow this "sum of all villainies" to rear its accursed head in any part of our country.

3d. No state should be allowed to come back—except upon the express condition that the leaders in this rebellion shall forever be disfranchised and prohibited from holding any office or place of trust or profit under the state or general government. This condition is vital to the perpetuity of the general government. No man, who has been a leader in this terrible war, should ever be permitted to occupy a position of honor and trust, either by appointment or otherwise. The whole tribe of leading rebels, who have plunged us into this terrible struggle should be forever excluded from office. They should be made outlaws by statute and be forever branded with infamy. Whether or not the returning States, should be recognized as such, by admitting their Senators and Representatives to a seat in Congress, or whether they should be personally admitted the same as a new State is a question yet to be determined. It would, however, seem more proper to us, to let them send their Delegates to the House, and until they are in a condition to come in as a State; then let them be formally admitted as such. After siding in this atrocious rebellion through its State government, for four long years, we do not see the propriety of allowing a revolting State to come back upon any more favorable terms, than we prescribe for a territory whose people have always been to the government.

## VICTORY!

## Surrender of Lee and his whole Army!

## THE REBELLION PLAYED OUT.

## Liberty and Union Forever!

## The Correspondence.

War Department, }  
Washington, April 9, 9 P. M. }  
To Maj. Gen. Dix: This Department has received the official report of the surrender this day of Gen. Lee and his army to Lieut. Gen. Grant. Details will be given as speedily as possible.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.  
Headquarters Armies of the U. S. }  
4.40 P. M. April 9th. }  
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Gen. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,  
Lieutenant General.  
Clifton House, Va., April 9. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,  
Lieutenant General.  
April 7th, 1865. R. E. Lee, commanding C. S. A. General.—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army in Northwestern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so and regard it my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully,  
Your obdt. servant,  
U. S. GRANT,  
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

April 7th. General.—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood and therefore considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.  
To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States.

April 8th, 1865. To Gen. R. E. Lee, Com. C. S. Armies.—General. Your note of last evening in reply to mine of the same date, asking the condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia is just received. In reply, I should say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition that I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendering shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you or designate officers, or any officer you may name for the same purpose at any point agreeable to you, for that purpose of arranging definitely the terms, upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
U. S. GRANT,  
Lieut. Gen. Commanding Armies of the U. S.

April 8, 1865. General.—I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end, I cannot therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your position may effect the Confederate States forces under my command and tend to the resolution of PEACE, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M., to-morrow on the Old State Road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
R. E. LEE, Gen. C. S. A.  
April 9.—To Gen. Lee, commanding Confederate States armies.—General.—Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace the meeting proposed for 10 A. M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole north entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life I subscribe myself.

Very respectfully,  
Your obdt. servant,  
U. S. GRANT,  
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

April 9, 1865.  
General.—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whether I had come to meet you, and ascertain what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very Respectfully your Obed. Servt.,  
R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding the U. S. Armies.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate Armies: Your note of this date is moment (11.50 A. M.) received in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg Road. I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting your notice sent to me on this road, where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,  
Lieut. General.

April 9th, 1865.  
Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms: To wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate. Officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be paraded and stacked, and turned over to officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole, and the laws in force where they may reside.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,  
Lieutenant General.  
April 9th, 1865. R. E. Lee, commanding C. S. A. General.—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army in Northwestern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so and regard it my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully,  
Your obdt. servant,  
U. S. GRANT,  
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

United States Army.  
General.—I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those extended in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. E. LEE, General.

THANKS TO GEN. GRANT.  
War Department, }  
Washington, April 9, 1865. }  
Lieut. Gen. Grant.

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this department and of the government and of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor have been deserved and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

THE QUOTAS. The Lewiston Journal says the draft for the surplus men has been ordered, and was to commence on Monday. It is hoped it will be delayed until statements from Capt. Morrill can be considered by the Department. Gen. Frye told Mr. Perham that the number of years surplus service credited on the books at Washington, is much less than shown at Auburn; and that if we can show that we are entitled to more credits it shall be given.

Paris has five more men to furnish.

Later. The Draft has been postponed, for the present.

At the Kittery Navy Yard, last week, at a roll-call, all those who have claimed exemption from the draft, from alienage, were discharged, to make room for soldiers who want employment.

The Boston Advertiser says the celebration of the victories in Boston, was like a dozen Fourth of Julys condensed into one day.

Secretary Stanton ordered a salute of 200 guns to be fired at every military station of the United States, in honor of the surrender of Lee.

The Vermont raiders who were detained on charge of breach of neutrality were all but one discharged. Young was held for trial.

It has been noticed that in the general rejoicing over our victories, the democratic campaign flag has not been displayed.

SAD ACCIDENT. We regret to learn that Mr. D. W. Blake of Turner was instantly killed, and Mr. Charles Bradford received a flesh wound in the leg, by the bursting of a cannon, while a salute was being fired at Turner village, Monday night. The cannon was of iron.

Mr. Blake was about 35 years of age, an excellent citizen, and leaves a widow to mourn his sad death. This accident cast a gloom over the citizens of Turner. Journal.

It is stated that the rebel archives have been removed to Charlottesville, where they propose to re-establish their government.

RICHMOND. The report first telegraphed regarding the fire at Richmond, conveyed a wrong impression. All accounts agree that fully one-fourth of the city is in ruins. The fire was set, in spite of the earnest protest of the citizens, the brutal Ewell scoring all their appeals. The people are less bitter than at Petersburg, and seem disposed to make the best of their condition. Mr. Lincoln has visited the city, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm, by the negro population; whose ideas of Massa Linkum are of the most exalted kind. The correspondent of the Boston Journal gives the following graphic account of the scene:

"The negroes on the bank of the river ascertained that the tall man wearing a black hat, was President Lincoln. There was a sudden shout. An officer who had just picked up fifty negroes to do work on the dock, found himself alone. They left work and crowded round the President. As he approached I said to a colored woman:

"This is the man who made you free."  
"What, massa?"  
"That is President Lincoln."  
"Dat President Linkum?"  
"Yes."

She gazed at him a moment, clasped her hands and jumped straight up and down, shouting "Glory, glory, glory!" till her voice was lost in the universal cheer.

There was no carriage near, so the President, leading his son, walked the headquarters of a mile up to Gen. Weitzel's headquarters—Jeff Davis's mansion. What a spectacle it was! Such a hurly-burly—such wild indescribable ecstatic joy I never witnessed. A colored man acted as guide. Six sailors, wearing their round blue caps and short jackets and lagging pants, with navy cut-throats, were the advance guard. Then came the President and Admiral Porter, flanked by the officers accompanying him and the correspondent of The Journal, then six more sailors with carbines—twenty of us all told—amid a surging mass of men, women and children, black, white and yellow, running, shouting, dancing, swinging their caps, hosiery and handkerchiefs. The soldiers saw him and swelled the crowd, cheering in wild enthusiasm. All could see him, he was so tall—so conspicuous.

One colored woman, standing in a doorway, as the President passed along the sidewalk, shouted: "Thank you, dear Jesus, for this! thank you, Jesus!" Another standing by her side was clasping her hands and shouting: "Bless de Lord!"

A colored woman snatched her bonnet from her head, whirled it in the air, screaming with all her might, "God bless you, massa Linkum."

A few white women looking out from the houses waved their handkerchiefs. One lady in a large and elegant building looked aside, and then turned away her head as if it was a disgusting sight."

Jeff Davis Valedictory Proclamation of April 1st.

Whereas, In the course of human Yankee events the capital of the Confederate States of America no longer affords an eligible and healthy residence for the members of the present cabinet, not to speak of the chief magistrate himself, the Vice President and the members of the two congressional bodies, I do therefore by virtue of the power vested in my two heads, proclaim my intention to travel instantly, in company with all the officers of the Confederate States government, and to take up such agreeable quarters as may yet be granted unto me.

To such persons as are in arms against the Confederate States of America, I do hereby tender absolute amnesty on condition that they forthwith desist from annoying our patriotic population.

Under the circumstances, slavery had better be abolished.

The capital of the confederacy will henceforward be found "up a stump" on the picturesque banks of the celebrated "Last Ditch."

To the foreign subscribers to the confederate loan I return sincere thanks.

Major General Grant, U. S. A., will please see that they get their cotton.

All persons having claims against this government, will please present them to A. Lincoln, Richmond, by whom all such accounts will be most cheerfully audited.

It is not altogether improbable that the glorious experiment of a slaveholders' confederacy may yet prove a delusion and a snare. I have often thought so. So has General Lee, who has lately been fighting mostly for his last year's salary. The confederate treasury being light, I think I will take it in my valise. General Lee thinks that we have a good opening before us, and that we have seen the last of this fratricidal war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than ever.

If the United States persists in refusing to recognize the confederacy, in my return I shall again urge the arming of the negroes.

Office-seekers are respectfully solicited to cease their importunings. Fellow citizens, farewell.  
J. DAVIS,  
President Confederate States of America,  
Done at Richmond, April 1, 1865.

RICHMOND AFTER EVACUATION. Late advices from Richmond possess no special importance. It appears the tobacco burned was valued at \$20,000,000. The French Tobacco, about which we have heard so much, shared in the general destruction. The famous Fort Darling is a heap of ruins. In fact, the city it almost a second Charleston, but not so bad as Columbia. The negroes are applying for admission into our army. Some eight hundred have already been set at work for the government. We have six gunboats in the river, at the lower end of the town.

The manner of their exodus from the rebel capital shows that the rebel leaders were wholly unprepared for Grant's combinations. The just opened mails and the just sealed answers found in the official rooms; the telegram sent by Lee to Davis, and delivered to him in church on the 2d and Sabbath, the 2d of April; the flight of Davis leaving his furniture and his personal effects behind him; the sudden burning of the town and destruction of public property—dispel the theory, for a short time vehemently insisted upon in certain quarters, that the evacuation was a piece of strategic genius, and not the result of inexorable necessity.—[Exchange.]

Jay Cooke reports the subscription to the Seven-Thirteens, amount to two to three millions daily.



DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL NAVY.  
Rear-Admiral Porter reports to the Navy Department his operations on the James river. After being satisfied that Richmond was evacuated he commenced removing the obstructions below Howlett's Battery. He succeeded in getting a channel through the torpedoes. The gunboats moved up to Drury's, where obstructions presented a bar to further progress. He then went to Richmond with the President and found the rebel rams and gunboats blown up with the exception of an unfinished ram, the Texas, and a small tug gunboat mounting one gun. The vessels destroyed were the Virginia, flagship, four guns, the iron-clad Nansemond, two guns, the wooden ship Roanoke, one gun, the torpedo tender Shrapnel, and the Patrick Henry, a schooner. Some may be raised. The Beaufort and Texas have been put in our service. The DeSpar works and naval ordnance depot remain untouched.

The Navy Department has been informed that when the gunboats got in sight of the Harriet Deford she was in flames and burned to the water's edge.

Wonders will never cease. In Bangor a serenading party visited the Franklin House on Monday, and called for Mr. Marcus Emery, the Democrat, who, says the Whig, appeared on the balcony, and then and there made a full recantation of his opinions in regard to the possibility of putting down the rebellion by "cocooning." He acknowledged that the people had been right, and that he was wrong. The rebels had been conquered, and the south would be obliged to submit. Mr. Emery called for three cheers for the flag, and at his suggestion the stars and stripes were thrown out from a window in the Democrat office. [Press.]

MONITOR. A New York correspondent gives his paper some details of the fighting at Mobile. Our forces had suffered a considerable loss, caused principally by torpedoes. Two of the Union monitors have been sunk by them. There is supposed to be a garrison of six or seven thousand men in the Spanish Fort, who are defending it with great obstinacy. The Union siege guns were planted within four hundred yards of the fort, and were pouring terrible fire upon it. The railroad from Mobile to Montgomery had been cut. One of General Steele's columns had captured a rebel brigadier-general and four hundred men. A rebel ram and three gunboats seemed disposed to give our monitors a fight.

We learn from the Farmer that the 12th Maine, formerly on provost duty in Savannah, are now out of the city working on the line of defenses and mounting siege guns. The camp ground of the regiment is a fine one, and the barracks are built of boards, white-washed, and side walks of brick, and other conveniences. As all the troops, except the brigade to which the 12th and 14th are attached, have left Savannah, it is probable they will remain there for some time.

NEW YORK, April 11. The Commercial's special Washington dispatch says the President makes no secret of his disposition to waive everything but union and emancipation for the sake of restoring tranquility. When in Richmond he arranged an outline for the return of Virginia to the Union.

In accordance with Major-General Sherman's order, Schofield's command has been organized into two corps, which will be commanded respectively by Gen. Jacob D. Cox and Alfred H. Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher, both to serve under command of Gen. Schofield, who is next in rank to Gen. Sherman in this army. His position is similar to that of Gen. Meade in Virginia and Gen. Thomas at Chattanooga. The Tenth Corps, which has been reorganized, will be commanded by senior division-general, Cox. It will be thus seen that Sherman will virtually command three armies, namely, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and the Mississippi.

Without intending to convey any information to the enemy, it is a matter of pride to see the numbers and material of which this army is composed. There is now a Right, Left, and Center Army, commanded respectively by Generals Howard, Slocum and Schofield, and if they should have the opportunity afforded them of again meeting the enemy in the field in a pitched battle, will strike a blow which will up the last vestige of Johnson's army, now thoroughly demoralized by fear of Sherman's victorious legions.

President Lincoln was waited on by an excited crowd, Monday morning. He asked the band to play a tune that he liked much, that the rebels had endeavored to appropriate. It had been fairly captured, and he wanted to hear it. The band played "Dixie," with a will, and followed with "Hail Columbia."

At the city election in Hartford, on Monday, the Union candidates were chosen by majorities of 500 to 400.

A. A. Strout, Esq., of Harrison, has removed to Portland. He has taken an office over the Canal Bank.

The President has issued a Proclamation, raising the blockade in ports actually occupied by Federal forces.

The Journal says a lad named Fremont Whittemore of Auburn, had his hand badly crushed in the machinery of the Hill Mill at Lewiston on Friday.

On the capture of Petersburg, men were immediately detailed to lay the track from Pitkin's station, and to build bridges, so that very shortly we will have a railroad the whole distance from City Point to Petersburg.

Rev. Amos Hitchens of West Minot, gives notice through the Banner, of his withdrawal from the Universalist ministry, after twenty-five years labor, with a view to enter some light business that will afford his family a comfortable support. Mr. H. expresses no abatement of interest in the cause to which he has devoted so much of his life. [Lewiston Journal.]

Lynchburg, Va., and Selma, Ala., are in our possession.

The North Star says that in Vermont the Sugar season has been unusually good. Some days the apples have discounted so freely as to keep the boilers at work day and night.

The flow of sap in Maine seems to have been of a short duration.

Do you want Whiskers! Whiskers! Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, \$1.00. 3 packages for \$2.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of address.

OUR DUTY. We deem it our duty to keep constantly before our readers that most valuable of all medicines, known as Cough Balsam. It has stood the tests of time and experience, and all who use it speak in the most praise-worthy terms of its medicinal value. It is the real duty of every parent to keep a constant supply of it in the house, ready for immediate use. Not only is it a most splendid remedy for coughs, colds, croup, influenza, croup, and all throat complaints, but it is the consumptive's great relief. When they are so far gone that no medicine will ever cure them, Cough Balsam will be found an invaluable friend to stay the coughing, help the expectoration, and ease the sufferer. Why will we that are suffering from coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, hoarseness, and that are liable to pulmonary attacks, not take our advice, and provide ourselves with a supply of Cough Balsam—the best and cheapest Cough Balsam in the world? It costs but fifty cents, and can be found upon the counters of druggists.

TO THE NERVOUS, DERELICTED AND DEPENDENT OF BOTH SEXES. A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to accept his fellow creatures by sending (free) a copy of the formula of cure employed. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 183 Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED.

In East Freeburg, April 24, by A. O. P. & Co. Mr. George H. Richardson of Freeburg, to Miss Caroline C. Emerson of Freeburg.

In Oxford Feb. 26, by Rev. A. W. Peck, Mr. George H. Richardson, to Miss Mary E. Everett.

In Oxford, March 22, by Rev. A. W. Peck, Mr. John B. McClure to Miss Anna A. Pike.

In Newbury April 8, by Rev. A. W. Peck, Mr. Joseph G. Skilling to Miss Ruth C. Yeaton.

DIED.

In Rockfield, March 26th, Mrs. Ellen T., wife of Abner P. Bowers, aged 36 years.

In North Woodstock Feb. 1st, of Scarlet fever, Lou M., only child of Stephen E. and Roxana A. Kinslow, aged 15 months.

Farmers, Look at This!

The subscriber having returned from the West, will give his attention exclusively to

THE MANUFACTURE OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

AT NORWAY VILLAGE.

For the present, I shall make the

CYLINDER PLOW,

The reputation of which is somewhat known in Oxford County, and I hope by promptness and attention to business, to regain the confidence of the Farmers in the superiority of this plow, and also in my ability to make its manufacture.

A PERMANENT THING!

Persons in want of Plows are respectfully invited to give me a call. E. H. BROWN.

Norway Village, April, 1865.

ANNUAL MEETING. The members of the

Norway Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified to meet at Benjamin Tucker's shop, in Norway village on the first Tuesday of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing officers for the year ensuing, and transacting any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

MARSH P. SMITH, Sec'y.

Norway, April 8, 1865.

NEW FRUITS

KING OF TOMPKINS APPLE.

Trees of this beautiful dark red apple, which surpassed all others at the Essex County show, can now be supplied.

Vines of the Ice-berg Grapes, and the most select of Delaware and other Vines, also Pear, Plum and other fruit.

5000 pure Victoria Currants.

The Nurseries at Merrill's Corner can be easily reached by Horse-car, every day hour. Catalogues sent free.

JOHN W. ADAMS.

Portland, April, 1865.

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

August 4, April 3, 1865.

Upon the following townships or tracts of land

not liable to be assessed in any town the following assessments for State tax were made by an act of the Legislature, approved February 24, 1865.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

And No Surplus and West, fifty-seven dollars.

And No Surplus and West, fifty-seven dollars.

C. thirty dollars, 30 00

C. thirty dollars, 30 00

## SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

FOR SALE BY  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
OF PORTLAND.

THIS loan is payable in three years from June 15, 1865, or may then be exchanged for First Twenty Bonds, which pay six per cent. in gold.

THE interest on the 7-30 is payable in paper semi-annually, on the 15th day of January and June.

IT is the best loan in the market, for at maturity you can obtain for it a gold bond at par which is now worth quite a premium.

WHEN you want the interest, cut off the coupon from the end of the note, and it will be paid by this bank.

The interest is two cents per day on every hundred dollars.

The notes can be obtained of

WILLIAM A. PIDGIN,

PARIS.

EAGLE HOTEL,

MECHANIC FALLS, - - - ME.

A. T. PIERCE, Proprietor.

This spacious and finely furnished house has just been opened to the public, and it will be kept in all respects as a first class hotel. It is located within a few rods of the village, in one of the pleasantest and most thriving portions of the State.

It is within five miles of the celebrated Poland Mineral Spring, the water of which is kept constantly on hand at the house. The facilities for trout fishing and other sports are excellent.

March 27, 1865.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. We having

been appointed by Hon. E. W. Woodbury, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioner to examine the claims of the creditors of

Levi Russell late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

JEREMIAH WARDWELL, Guardian of

Robert C. Goddard, minor child of William Goddard late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

JOHN N. BAKER and Mary B. Baker, Administrators of the estate of John Baker, late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

JOHN N. BAKER and Mary B. Baker, Administrators of the estate of John Baker, late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

JOHN N. BAKER and Mary B. Baker, Administrators of the estate of John Baker, late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

JOHN N. BAKER and Mary B. Baker, Administrators of the estate of John Baker, late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

JOHN N. BAKER and Mary B. Baker, Administrators of the estate of John Baker, late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

JOHN N. BAKER and Mary B. Baker, Administrators of the estate of John Baker, late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

JOHN N. BAKER and Mary B. Baker, Administrators of the estate of John Baker, late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

George W. Abbott late of Sumner in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

Levi Russell late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

Levi Russell late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

Levi Russell late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

Levi Russell late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

Levi Russell late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

Levi Russell late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

Levi Russell late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

Levi Russell late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

Levi Russell late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—

Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1865.

Levi Russell late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, praying that his debts may be assigned and set out to her, in her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose—



